

helicoidea is known from the Mackenzie River and Alaska. The variety is common in Shakespeare Island Lake, the collection containing 19 specimens from four dredgings, ranging in depth from four to eight feet, always on a mud and sand bottom, with or without vegetation.

The material was submitted to the writer for determination, with other fresh water species from the same lake, by Miss Myra W. Cronk, of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF POLYGYRA FROM IDAHO

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND JUNIUS HENDERSON

POLYGYRA MULLANI TUCKERI, n. subsp. Pl. 5, figs. 8, 9, 10.

Shell depressed; color medium to dark brown; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, closely coiled, increasing gradually in size from apex to aperture; suture well impressed; umbilicus open, but partly covered by the reflected columella; aperture lunate; lip light-brown, expanded, rather thinly so at the periphery, widened toward the columella by slightly-developed lamellae above and below; type specimen exhibiting some irregular, microscopic, spiral striae on the surface, apparently due to slight wrinkles in the epidermis; surface sparsely covered with short, flattened, scale-like, curved hairs, smaller on the base, which are must better exhibited on a well-preserved, immature paratype, but show on all of the specimens examined. Some specimens have a small, triangular, white parietal tooth, others have none.

Type: No. 17001-a, University of Colorado Museum, is non-dentate; greater diameter, not including reflection of lip, 13, lesser diameter 12, altitude 6.5 millimeters. *Cotype No. 1*: Univ. Colo. Mus. No. 17001-b, dentate, diameter 12 by 11, altitude 6 mm. *Cotype No. 2*: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, No. 152334; diameter 12.4 by 10.6, altitude 7 mm. Two paratypes are in the collection of their discoverer, Prof. H. M. Tucker, College of Idaho, Caldwell,

Idaho, who obtained them on Clearwater River, near the junction with Fourth of July Creek, northern Idaho, July 30, 1930. The shells at hand are fresh, but no live ones were obtained. The figures 8 and 9 were drawn by Miss Elberta L. Craig, of the University of Colorado Museum.

This form differs from all recognized races of *P. mullani* by the strongly developed hairs of the periostracum. In *P. m. clappi* (Hemph.) there are extremely minute and much closer hairs in places, but all of the other subspecies have the surface smooth and more or less glossy.

A NEW CALIFORNIAN RACE OF MONADENIA

BY S. STILLMAN BERRY

Redlands, California

Among other fine things from the north brought in by those assiduous collectors, Mr. and Mrs. Emery P. Chace, is the very striking new subspecies of the old *Monadenia fidelis* (Gray) briefly described in a preliminary way in the following paragraphs.

MONADENIA FIDELIS PRNOTIS, new subspecies.

Diagnosis: Shell small for the species, heavy, the spire conic and usually well elevated; whorls 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Aperture scarcely descending above, the peristome little thickened or everted above, but more definitely reflected below and with a moderate umbilical flare. Umbilicus more or less covered but usually permeable, its diameter contained about 13 times in that of the shell.

Periostracum almost completely dehiscent on mature shells but where persisting on young specimens showing a well developed spiral sculpture on the upper surface.

Ground color ashy white to dark brown above, zoned by a wide suprapheral band of dark brown and usually one or more lighter bands between this and the suture; base uniformly brown, but the shade varying in intensity in different shells.